09/003869

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                   Derwent World Patents Index files
 NEWS  5  Oct 27   Patent Assignee Code Dictionary now available
                   in Derwent Patent Files
 NEWS  6  Oct 27   Plasdoc Key Serials Dictionary and Echoing added to
                   Derwent Subscriber Files WPIDS and WPIX
 NEWS  7  Nov 29   Derwent announces further increase in updates for DWPI
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 NEWS 11  Dec 17   Merged CEABA-VTB for chemical engineering and
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=> file reg

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=> e extendin

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E1          23     EXTENDED/BI
E2           7     EXTENDER/BI
E3           0 --> EXTENDIN/BI
E4           1     EXTENDOSPHERES/BI
E5           1     EXTENI/BI
E6           1     EXTENICILLIN/BI
E7           1     EXTENICILLINE/BI
E8         103     EXTENSIN/BI
E9           2     EXTENSINS/BI
E10        128     EXTENSION/BI
E11          9     EXTENTA/BI
E12          1     EXTENTABS/BI
```

=> e exendin

```
E1         216     EXEN/BI
E2         212     EXENDI/BI
E3         212 --> EXENDIN/BI
E4           1     EXENE/BI
E5           2     EXENOL/BI
E6           1     EXEPAN/BI
E7           1     EXEPANOL/BI
E8           1     EXERISTES/BI
E9           4     EXEX/BI
E10         37     EXF/BI
E11         27     EXFOL/BI
E12          2     EXFOLI/BI
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=> s e3

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L1         212 EXENDIN/BI
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=> file ca

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	4.20	4.35

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 11:37:41 ON 18 DEC 2000
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Dec 2000 (20001214/ED)

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=> s l1

L2          81 L1

=> s l2 and (reduc####(2a) food intake)/bi,ab

       1187271 REDUC####/BI
       1010784 REDUC####/AB
        181122 FOOD/BI
         62021 INTAKE/BI
         11712 FOOD INTAKE/BI
                 ((FOOD(W)INTAKE)/BI)
        112703 FOOD/AB
         57680 INTAKE/AB
         10915 FOOD INTAKE/AB
                 ((FOOD(W)INTAKE)/AB)
          1266 (REDUC####(2A) FOOD INTAKE)/BI,AB
L3             3 L2 AND (REDUC####(2A) FOOD INTAKE)/BI,AB

=> d 1-3 bib,ab


L3   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CA  COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN   133:276732  CA
TI   Central exendin-4 infusion reduces body weight without altering plasma
     leptin in (fa/fa) Zucker rats
AU   Al-Barazanji, Kamal A.; Arch, Jonathan R. S.; Buckingham, Robin E.;
     Tadayyon, Mohammad
CS   Department of Vascular Biology, SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals,
Essex,
     UK
SO   Obes. Res. (2000), 8(4), 317-323
     CODEN: OBREFR; ISSN: 1071-7323
PB   North American Association for the Study of Obesity
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Aim: To investigate whether chronic administration of the long-acting
     glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist exendin-4 can elicit sustained
     redns. in food intake and body wt. and whether its actions require an
     intact leptin system.  Male lean and obese Zucker (fa/fa) rats were
```

infused intracerebroventricularly with exendin-4 using osmotic minipumps for 8 days. Exendin-4 reduced body wt. in both lean and obese Zucker rats, max. suppression being reached on Day 5 in obese (8%) and Day 7 in lean (16%) rats. However, epididymal white adipose tissue wt. was not reduced, and only in lean rats was there a redn. in plasma leptin concn. Food intake was maximally suppressed (by 81%) on Day 3 in obese rats but was reduced by only 18% on Day 8. Similarly, in lean rats **food intake** was maximally **reduced** (by 93%) on Day 4 of treatment and by 45% on Day 8. Brown adipose tissue temp. was reduced from Days 2 to 4. Plasma corticosterone was elevated by 76% in lean but by only 28% in obese rats. Chronic exendin-4 treatment reduced body wt. in both obese and lean Zucker rats by **reducing food intake**: metabolic rate was apparently suppressed. These effects did not require an intact leptin system. Neither does the absence of an intact leptin system sensitize animals to exendin-4. Partial tolerance to the anorectic effect of exendin-4 in lean rats may have been due to elevated plasma corticosterone and depressed plasma leptin levels, but other counter-regulatory mechanisms seem to play a role in obese Zucker rats.

RE.CNT 35
RE
(1) Arch, J; Am J Clin Nutr 1981, V34, P2763 CA
(2) Arch, J; Life Sci 1982, V30, P1817 CA
(3) Arch, J; Obesity and Cachexia 1991, P241 CA
(4) Arvaniti, K; Endocrinology 1998, V139, P4000 CA
(5) Davis, H; Obes Res 1998, V6, P147 CA
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 130:163426 CA
TI Repeated intracerebroventricular administration of glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide or exendin-(9-39) alters body weight in the rat
AU Meeran, Karim; O'Shea, Donal; Mark, C.; Edwards, B.; Turton, Mandy D.; Heath, Melanie M.; Gunn, Irene; Abusnana, Salahedeen; Rossi, Michela; Small, Caroline J.; Goldstone, Anthony P.; Taylor, Gillian M.; Sunter, David; Steere, Joanna; Choi, Sang Jeon; Ghatei, Mohammad A.; Bloom, Stephen R.
CS Imperial College School of Medicine Endocrine Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, London, W12 0NN, UK
SO Endocrinology (1999), 140(1), 244-250
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PB Endocrine Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB Central nervous system glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide (GLP-1) administration has been reported to acutely **reduce food intake** in the rat. We here report that repeated intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of GLP-1 or the GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin-(9-39), affects food intake and body wt. Daily icv injection of 3 nmol GLP-1 to schedule-fed rats for 6 days caused a redn. in food intake and a decrease in body wt. of 16 g (compared with saline-injected controls). Daily icv administration of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) to schedule-fed rats for 3 days caused an increase in food intake and increased body wt. by 7 g (compared with saline-injected controls). Twice daily icv injections of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) with 2.4 nmol neuropeptide Y to ad libitum- fed rats for 8 days increased food intake and increased body wt. by 28 g compared with 14 g in neuropeptide Y-injected controls. There was no evidence of tachyphylaxis in response to icv GLP-1 or exendin-(9-39). GLP-1 may thus be involved in the regulation of body wt. in the rat.

RE.CNT 57
RE
(1) Bullock, B; Endocrinology 1996, V137, P2968 CA
(2) Campfield, L; Science 1995, V269, P546 CA

(4) Delgado, E; Peptides 1995, V16, P225 CA
(5) Deutsch, J; Natur[illegible]977, V266, P196 CA
(6) Donahey, J; Brain Res 1998, V779, P75 CA
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 129:149256 CA
TI Preparation of exendin peptides for the **reduction** of **food intake**
IN Beeley, Nigel Robert Arnold; Prickett, Kathryn S.; Bhavsar, Sunil
PA Amylin Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 214 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9830231	A1	19980716	WO 1998-US449	19980107
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9862394	A1	19980803	AU 1998-62394	19980107
	EP 996459	A1	20000503	EP 1998-904545	19980107
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	WO 9907404	A1	19990218	WO 1998-US16387	19980806
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9887729	A1	19990301	AU 1998-87729	19980806
	EP 1019077	A1	20000719	EP 1998-939260	19980806
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	BR 9811866	A	20000815	BR 1998-11866	19980806
	WO 9925727	A2	19990527	WO 1998-US24210	19981113
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	WO 9925728	A1	19990527	WO 1998-US24273	19981113
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9914046	A1	19990607	AU 1999-14046	19981113
	AU 9914588	A1	19990607	AU 1999-14588	19981113

Applicants

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     EP 1032587        A1   20000906       EP 1998-958[illegible]3   19981113
          R:  AT, BE, [illegible] DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, L[illegible] LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
              IE, FI
     BR 9814189        A    20001003       BR 1998-14189    19981113
     BR 9815670        A    20001017       BR 1998-15670    19981113
PRAI US 1997-34905     19970107
     US 1997-55404     19970808
     US 1997-65442     19971114
     US 1997-66029     19971114
     WO 1998-US449     19980107
     WO 1998-US16387   19980806
     WO 1998-US24210   19981113
     WO 1998-US24273   19981113
AB   Methods for treating conditions or disorders which can be alleviated by
     reducing food intake are disclosed which
     comprise administration of an effective amt. of an exendin or an exendin
     agonist, alone or in conjunction with other compds. or compns. that
effect
     satiety.  Approx. 180 exendin-related peptides were synthesized by the
     solid-phase method.


=> file uspatfull, embase, medline, biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      16.11      20.46

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:36:27 ON 18 DEC 2000
               E EXTENDIN
               E EXENDIN
L1           212 S E3

     FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 11:37:41 ON 18 DEC 2000
L2            81 S L1
L3             3 S L2 AND (REDUC####(2A) FOOD INTAKE)/BI,AB

     FILE 'USPATFULL, EMBASE, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:41:12 ON 18 DEC
     2000

=> s l3

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=> s l2

L4 122 L2

=> s l4 and (reduc#### (2a) food intake)

L5 8 L4 AND (REDUC#### (2A) FOOD INTAKE)

=> d 1-8 bib,ab

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 2000333687 MEDLINE
DN 20333687
TI Peripheral versus central effects of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists on satiety and body weight loss in Zucker obese rats.
AU Rodriquez de Fonseca F; Navarro M; Alvarez E; Roncero I; Chowen J A; Maestre O; Gomez R; Munoz R M; Eng J; Blazquez E
CS Department of Psychobiology, Faculty of Psychology, Complutense University, Madrid, Spain.
SO METABOLISM: CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL, (2000 Jun) 49 (6) 709-17. Journal code: MUM. ISSN: 0026-0495.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200009
EW 20000904
AB The present study explores the potential utility of peripheral versus central administration of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists in the regulation of feeding behavior in Wistar and Zucker obese rats. Acute central (intracerebroventricular [i.c.v.]) and peripheral (subcutaneous [s.c.]) administration of both GLP-1 (7-36) amide and exendin-4 resulted in a **reduction** in **food intake** for at least 4 hours, exendin-4 being much more potent than GLP-1 (7-36) amide, especially after peripheral administration. Both Zucker obese rats (fa/fa) and their lean littermates (Fa/-) responded to acute central and peripheral administration of exendin-4. Moreover, in situ hybridization revealed specific labeling for the mRNA for GLP-1 receptors in several brain areas of both the obese and lean rats. The presence of this receptor was also detected by affinity cross-linking assays. Long-term s.c. administration of exendin-4 (1 single injection per day, 1 hour prior to the onset of the dark phase of the cycle) decreased daily food intake and practically blocked weight gain in obese rats. In contrast to previous studies, these findings show that peripheral (s.c.) administration of both GLP-1 receptor agonists also induces satiety and weight loss in rats, and suggest the potential usefulness of exendin-4 as a therapeutic tool for the treatment of diabetes and/or obesity.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 2000289086 MEDLINE
DN 20289086
TI Exendin-4 decelerates food intake, weight gain, and fat deposition in Zucker rats.
AU Szayna M; Doyle M E; Betkey J A; Holloway H W; Spencer R G; Greig N H; Egan J M
CS NMR Unit, Gerontology Research Center, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, Maryland 21224, USA.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (2000 Jun) 141 (6) 1936-41.

Journal code: EGZ. ISSN: 0013-7227.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 200008
EW 20000803
AB Exendin-4 is a 39 amino acid peptide produced in the salivary gland of the Gila monster lizard. It has a 53% amino acid homology to the incretin hormone glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1). Exendin-4 induces insulin release through activation of the GLP- 1 receptor but is a much more potent insulinotropic agent than GLP-1. Of critical importance for its potential use as a treatment for diabetes is its much longer biological effect in vivo. Previous studies involving once daily administration of exendin-4 over 13 weeks to db/db mice demonstrated that it lowers hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), a marker of mean blood glucose levels. Food consumption in the treated animals dropped over the first 4 days and then increased to a level comparable with that of the untreated animals. In this study, we initially examined the effect of once daily injections (over 14 days) on the food consumption of Zucker fatty rats. We observed an immediate **reduction** in **food intake** which then leveled off(after 5 days) to match that of the untreated animals. Subsequently we injected the same animals twice daily (treatment period of 56 days in total) and observed a sustained **reduction** in **food intake** and weight-gain. This was matched by a reduction in the critical parameters of HbA1c, fasting blood glucose and plasma insulin. MRI imaging of the abdominal regions of the animals showed that initially only the amount of fat deposited in the sc region was reduced after 4 weeks exendin-4 treatment. At the 8-week time point there was a corresponding decrease in the amount of visceral fat deposition. The combination of appetite reduction, decreased fat deposition and an improvement in the parameters associated with glucose intolerance makes a case for the use of exendin-4 as a treatment for diabetes.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 1999101946 MEDLINE
DN 99101946
TI Repeated intracerebroventricular administration of glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide or exendin-(9-39) alters body weight in the rat.
AU Meeran K; O'Shea D; Edwards C M; Turton M D; Heath M M; Gunn I; Abusnana S; Rossi M; Small C J; Goldstone A P; Taylor G M; Sunter D; Steere J; Choi S J; Ghatei M A; Bloom S R
CS Imperial College School of Medicine Endocrine Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1999 Jan) 140 (1) 244-50.
Journal code: EGZ. ISSN: 0013-7227.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199903
EW 19990305
AB Central nervous system glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide (GLP-1) administration has been reported to acutely **reduce food intake** in the rat. We here report that repeated intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) injection of GLP-1 or the GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin-(9-39), affects food intake and body weight. Daily i.c.v. injection of 3 nmol GLP-1 to schedule-fed rats for 6 days caused a **reduction** in **food intake** and a decrease in body weight of 16 +/- 5 g ($P < 0.02$ compared with saline-injected controls). Daily i.c.v. administration of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) to schedule-fed rats for 3 days caused an increase in food intake and

increased body weight by 7 +/- 2 g (P < 0.02 compared with saline-injected controls). Twice daily i.c.v. injections of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) with 2.4 nmol neuropeptide Y to ad libitum-fed rats for 8 days increased food intake and increased body weight by 28 +/- 4 g compared with 14 +/- 3 g in neuropeptide Y-injected controls (P < 0.02). There was no evidence of tachyphylaxis in response to i.c.v. GLP-1 or exendin-(9-39). GLP-1 may thus be involved in the regulation of body weight in the rat.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE
AN 1998010466 MEDLINE
DN 98010466
TI Leptin interacts with glucagon-like peptide-1 neurons to **reduce food intake** and body weight in rodents.
AU Goldstone A P; Mercer J G; Gunn I; Moar K M; Edwards C M; Rossi M; Howard J K; Rasheed S; Turton M D; Small C; Heath M M; O'Shea D; Steere J; Meeran K; Ghatei M A; Hoggard N; Bloom S R
CS Department of Endocrinology and Metabolic Medicine, Imperial College School of Medicine, Hammersmith Hospital, London, UK.
SO FEBS LETTERS, (1997 Sep 29) 415 (2) 134-8.
Journal code: EUH. ISSN: 0014-5793.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199802
AB The adipose tissue hormone, leptin, and the neuropeptide glucagon-like peptide-1 (7-36) amide (GLP-1) both **reduce food intake** and body weight in rodents. Using dual in situ hybridization, long isoform leptin receptor (OB-Rb) was localized to GLP-1 neurons originating in the nucleus of the solitary tract. ICV injection of the specific GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin(9-39), at the onset of dark phase, did not affect feeding in saline pre-treated controls, but blocked the **reduction** in **food intake** and body weight of leptin pre-treated rats. These findings suggest that GLP-1 neurons are a potential target for leptin in its control of feeding.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 2000:339764 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000339764
TI Peripheral versus central effects of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists on satiety and body weight loss in Zucker obese rats.
AU Rodriquez de Fonseca, Fernando; Navarro, Miguel; Alvarez, Elvira; Roncero, Isabel; Chowen, Julie A.; Maestre, Olivia; Gomez, Raquel; Munoz, Raul M.; Eng, John; Blazquez, Enrique (1)
CS (1) Departamento de Bioquimica y Biologia Molecular, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28040, Madrid Spain
SO Metabolism Clinical and Experimental, (June, 2000) Vol. 49, No. 6, pp. 709-717. print.
ISSN: 0026-0495.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB The present study explores the potential utility of peripheral versus central administration of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists in the regulation of feeding behavior in Wistar and Zucker obese rats. Acute central (intracerebroventricular (ICV)) and peripheral (subcutaneous (SC)) administration of both GLP-1 (7-36) amide and exendin-4 resulted in a **reduction** in **food**

intake for at least 4 hours, exendin-4 being much more potent than GLP-1 (7-36) amide, especially after peripheral administration. Both Zucker obese rats (fa/fa) and their lean littermates (Fa/-) responded to acute central and peripheral administration of exendin-4. Moreover, in situ hybridization revealed specific labeling for the mRNA for GLP-1 receptors in several brain areas of both the obese and lean rats. The presence of this receptor was also detected by affinity cross-linking assays. Long-term SC administration of exendin-4 (1 single injection per day, 1 hour prior to the onset of the dark phase of the cycle) decreased daily food intake and practically blocked weight gain in obese rats. In contrast to previous studies, these findings show that peripheral (SC) administration of both GLP-1 receptor agonists also induces satiety and weight loss in rats, and suggest the potential usefulness of exendin-4 as a therapeutic tool for the treatment of diabetes and/or obesity.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1999:74785 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900074785
TI Repeated intracerebroventricular administration of glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide or exendin-(9-39) alters body weight in the rat.
AU Meeran, Karim; O'Shea, Donal; Edwards, C. Mark B.; Turton, Mandy D.; Heath, Melanie M.; Gunn, Irene; Abusnana, Salahedeen; Rossi, Michela; Small, Caroline J.; Goldstone, Anthony P.; Taylor, Gillian M.; Sunter, David; Steere, Joanna; Choi, Sang Jeon; Ghatei, Mohammad A.; Bloom, Stephen R.
CS ICSM Endocrine Unit, Hammersmith Hosp., Du Cane Road, London W12 0HS UK
SO Endocrinology, (Jan., 1999) Vol. 140, No. 1, pp. 244-250.
ISSN: 0013-7227.
DT Article
LA English
AB Central nervous system glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide (GLP-1) administration has been reported to acutely **reduce food intake** in the rat. We here report that repeated intracerebroventricular (icv) injection of GLP-1 or the GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin-(9-39), affects food intake and body weight. Daily icv injection of 3 nmol GLP-1 to schedule-fed rats for 6 days caused a **reduction** in **food intake** and a decrease in body weight of 16 +- 5 g ($P < 0.02$ compared with saline-injected controls). Daily icv administration of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) to schedule-fed rats for 3 days caused an increase in food intake and increased body weight by 7 +- 2 g ($P < 0.02$ compared with saline-injected controls). Twice daily icv injections of 30 nmol exendin-(9-39) with 2.4 nmol neuropeptide Y to ad libitum-fed rats for 8 days increased food intake and increased body weight by 28 +- 4 g compared with 144 +- 3 g in neuropeptide Y-injected controls ($P < 0.02$). There was no evidence of tachyphylaxis in response to icv GLP-1 or exendin-(9-39). GLP-1 may thus be involved in the regulation of body weight in the rat.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1998:425099 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800425099
TI Central and peripheral administration of Exendin-4 **reduces food intake** in rats.
AU Bhavsar, S. P.; Watskins, J. J.; Young, A. A.
CS Amylin Pharm. Inc., 9373 Towne Centre Dr., San Diego, CA 92121 USA
SO Diabetologia, (Aug., 1998) Vol. 41, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. A214.
Meeting Info.: 34th Annual Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes Barcelona, Spain September 11, 1998 European Association for the Study of Diabetes
. ISSN: 0012-186X.
DT Conference
LA English

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1997:504996 BIO
DN PREV199799804199
TI Leptin interacts with glucagon-like peptide-1 neurons to **reduce food intake** and body weight in rodents.
AU Goldstone, Anthony P.; Mercer, Julian G.; Gunn, Irene; Moar, Kim M.; Edwards, C. Mark B.; Rossi, Michela; Howard, Jane K.; Rasheed, Shahnawaz; Turton, Mandy D.; Small, Caroline; Heath, Melanie M.; O'Shea, Donal; Steere, Joanna; Meeran, Karim; Ghatei, Mohammed A.; Hoggard, Nigel; Bloom, Stephen R. (1)
CS (1) Dep. Endocrinol. Metabolic Med., Imperial Coll. Sch. Med., Hammersmith Hosp., Du Cane Rd., London W12 0NN UK
SO FEBS Letters, (1997) Vol. 415, No. 2, pp. 134-138. ISSN: 0014-5793.
DT Article
LA English
AB The adipose tissue hormone, leptin, and the neuropeptide glucagon-like peptide-1 (7-36) amide (GLP-1) both **reduce food intake** and body weight in rodents. Using dual in situ hybridization, long isoform leptin receptor (OB-Rb) was localized to GLP-1 neurons originating in the nucleus of the solitary tract. ICV injection of the specific GLP-1 receptor antagonist, exendin(9-39), at the onset of dark phase, did not affect feeding in saline pre-treated controls, but blocked the **reduction** in **food intake** and body weight of leptin pre-treated rats. These findings suggest that GLP-1 neurons are a potential target for leptin in its control of feeding.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:36:18 ON 18 DEC 2000)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:36:27 ON 18 DEC 2000
E EXTENDIN
E EXENDIN
L1 212 S E3

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 11:37:41 ON 18 DEC 2000
L2 81 S L1
L3 3 S L2 AND (REDUC####(2A) FOOD INTAKE)/BI,AB

FILE 'USPATFULL, EMBASE, MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:41:12 ON 18 DEC 2000
L4 122 S L2
L5 8 S L4 AND (REDUC#### (2A) FOOD INTAKE)

=> log y

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-1.59

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